LOUISVILLE DEC. 11, 1847.

Southrons despise slave-dealers. Go where you will, and you will find this sentiment prevail- what it says? Let it turn its eye upon Mexico. boring men pressing forward to give him their ing. This, in itself, is a conclusive answer to What is the last of conquest there exhibited? those who affirm that slavery is a blessing. A Only this hard grasping spirit acted out on a them as he stretched out his toil-worn hand fact was stated in a pulpit, in this city, which illustrates our remark. One of the Slave-dealers there indulged? A sweepingly selfish avarice He will meet with as warm a reception all over of Baltimore, went down as passenger on which grasps all it can get-nothing more nor the State. one of the steamers from this city to New Orleans. He was known, yet no one seemed to

notice him At Evansville, a minister came on board, and the trader fastened himself upon him. But the secret came out. "I do the business up right." "I never separate families." " I am humane to all I purchase." "And I always give liberally to churches." These were his asseverations; but they did not avail him. He was still left alone!

A Good Example.

mittees for the poor of our city are tively, they are dispensing wisely the public

had three children, and, immediately, steps the nation, and, if its acts be bad, the spirit caring for the living, (and this should be our were taken to obtain for them good situations. and conduct of the people will be bad, also. It great object even in commemorating the dead,) Three responsible citizens offered to take charge is vain to look, hope for, or dream of any other by bringing the moral influence of the law, and of them, and bring them up. A worthy and result. excellent citizen remarked-

"We must see that their rights are secured." "No danger," replied another, "the persons who are to take them are all responsible."

"I know that," was the answer, "but they may die-some accident might happen-and these free blacks sent South and sold. We European people. must put their rights beyond the shadow of a doubt

It has been done. And this was the action of benevolence will do?

We bear our testimony to the true benevolence, and hearty zeal, with which the committees of the poor are discharging their duty .many of the people of the free States are far from following.

Popping Up. We have stated that the population of Wiscon-

sin, was estimated, at this time, at near 230,000. A Southern paper says:

"It has in point of numbers precedence

Putting the smaller States out of the question.

will not be deemed unreasonable when it is re-

North, and ask, if free, what would ours be, ask if conquest, we shall end, as sure as we exist, in free, how Virginia as well as Kentucky, would having a military despotism, privileged orders, swell in population? Why, both could do the and class interests. fullest justice to the colored people and pay for then twice over-in ten years-if we chose, simply by the increase of the value of our lands. Shall we not do that justice? Shall we not secure this great prosperity?

War.

great; but this we consider, as we believe our of any spirit created by whatever is evil, inpeople, generally, consider it, a secondary mat- deed, we regard wars of conquest as the worst. ter-not idle or unimportant-but yet subordi- FRANKLIN, in pithy style, and with graphic pow- We were gittin' on nicely up here to our village, nate. There are other evils of greater magni- er, sketches the terrors of the battle-scene with tude. And first among these, is, that war tends startling strength:directly to make and keep up false distinctions, to establish class interests, to elevate and ings may be gathered from a piece of late West strengthen the few. What is the policy of our India news, which possibly has not yet reached government? Wherein and on what does its down to this world on some business, for the first whole spirit rest? On this, that every being time, had an old courier-spirit assigned him as a born among us has the right to the free pursuit guide. They arrived over the seas of Martinico of whatever may advance his true interest. It is the middle of the long day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse.—

was—it ought to be now—its sole object, to When through the clouds of smoke he saw the try; make life secure, and liberty stable, and to put fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled happiness, as far as may be, within the reach

cal power, even when his whole life shall have call humanity. been a reckless violation of the laws of God

going the supervision of our officers! Are the to the people who habitually sustain them. social rights of that invaded land regarded? It is not in the power of all the officers of the army to prevent their flagrant violation. The to do, or submit to it.

The palpable danger of our land-so free, so rich in resource, so full of opportunity to all, is, that our ambition, individually, to be we notice the gallant, the whole-souled and be uppermost may consume itself by the very fiergeness of its own flame. It is this thought, Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott's division of the it is the fear of abuses and wrongs likely to army, and they enthusiastically unite in testiflow from this cause, which lies, philosophically, fying to the valor, skill and whole-heartedness at the bottom of the creed of the Democracy of their protner omcer, the person of Capt. Clay is not The political opposition to monopolies of every kind, to banking institutions, to money shavers, to speculation and speculators, to tariffs, and all messures which seem even to bolster up the sentiments entertained by this gentleman in conflict with those we advocate, but this should not prevent us from expressing our high estimate of the many at discomfort or disad-The political opposition to monopolies of every so towering as we expected to find it, but his permit a majority of the people in any one country, to banking institutions, to money shavers piercing darger-looking eves, and prominent ty, to meet at the polls, and declare whether slavantage, begins and ends here. But what can prevent us from expressing our high estimate of "Democratic" principle—the this war do-what other effect can wars of conquest produce-than to rivet closer, and stronger,

or support? The money-changer, who finds a poor labor-er in a strait, loans him money, and takes as which but little accord with the fiery courage, security therefor his chest of tools worth three fervid eloquence, and strong feelings, which mark his character as developed in his political and made the following extraordinary assertions:

To show how decolv education is connected.

To show how decolv education is connected.

To show how decolv education is connected. sensor of larger means meets an enterprising citizen suddenly involved in embarrassment, and empties for him his bags, charging extra interest, but making good the whole by safe mortagages. Pay day comes. The chest of tools goes for a song! The real estate brings a third of its value! Laborer and mester-director fall a hone-

ness, and by law forbid forever, all monop-

Is the Democracy in earnest? Does it mean

less. And what the unbridled lawlessness which makes might—the power to do-the limit of its action? The very essence of every polluted feeling which in the individual would strip naked the poor man, and leave him to starve while tables, around him, groaned with plenty! Aye, this national robbery, this bold and profit. The people love and respect him, and they will gate national plunder, this during display of national lawlessness, on the Mexican soil, is but a concentration, abroad, of every evil which the Democracy ever conjured up, and a surer quickoner, of direr dangers, at home, than it has ever yet had to meet. Can national avarice exist. busy in their good work. Quietly, but effec- and individual avarice be checked? Can national oppression be telerated, and individual oppression be prevented? Can national heart-wines in large quantities within the last ten It so happened that a free colored women lessness be exhibited, and individual heartless- days, he knowing the young man's previous needed aid. Her case was attended to; but it ness be successfully combatted? Why, the acts habits." was found, that she could not live long. She of the Government are but the expressed will of

> try, of our forgetting from these causes, the ex- character and value life, as we ought, until we ample of our fathers, and obliterating their spir- learn to speak the truth on all matters apperit; we may say, indeed, that this will be so, if taining to both, and have courage to call things we are to ride on a storm of military conquest. by their right names. Our peril is more imminent than that of any

Europe groans under her war-debt. It weighs down Prince and People, and arrests struggles body enjoy it. We cannot help laughting, no for freedom, and efforts for progress, in all the a slave-holder. Need we say that a spirit like more civilized nations. Experience has taught this is fully prepared to do full justice to the Europe the folly and wickedness of war. The colored race? Can any one doubt what such causes which produce it-the ends and aims of war-its results-are known-felt every day and every hour-and every day, and every hour, consequently, the voice of the many grows louder and stronger as it proclaims the christian They mean that none shall be neglected, and in freeman's creed-Peace on Earth, Good Will the case of the poor colored woman, and her to men. No trappings of rank bewilder them children, have given an example which too longer. No mail-clad warriors mislead them into clamoring for blood, when, if the foe fall, the masses know their heel shall tread down the peasant arms that bore these victors on in triumph-The true liberals of Europe, therefore-these who yearn for revolution-and are eager to battle for it-use only moral action; they eschew all violence; they ask for no armor-suits; and on their flags, and over their banquet rooms, and upon the banners that float from their halls, where are they? In the South or North? The is inscribed, as their motto, Peace, and Progress. But here-in this new Republican land-while It is thought that the population in 1850 will we have no such war experience, no such war fall very little short of 500,000, and this estimate debts, we are, individually, fired by a fiercer collected that there were but 3,245 souls in the social ambition, and love of distinction, than Only seventeen years ago! Think of that, and if the policy and spirit of our Government Think of the increase away up in the frozen shall foster these ruling passions, by wars of I guess we shall have to come round, (don't

What is to prevent? Not the temper of our leaders, political, monied, or military! Some of General Cushing's a very nice man them-many, at first-would peril life in a moment to prevent this change; but the habitual assertion of authority, without reference to others' claims or any standard of justice, the We refer to this subject, always, with pain, open robbery carried on under pretence of law, War is not our policy. It can only breed diffi- yet in violation of all right, the menial use of culties, which will do more to unsettle law, and freemen as soldiers, breeding contempt for them, possen the foundations of our Constitution, and contempt for the masses, on the part of those who rule or direct, must wrap the Republic The monied losses, occasioned by war, are in one black pall of moral ruin. Of all disasters,

"In what light we are viewed by superior belimbs, and bodies dead or dying; the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air; and the quantity of pain, misery, and destruction, the crews yet alive were thus with so much eagerlabors hard, and honestly, all his life, who brings ness dealing round to one another; he turned up a family, amid temptation and difficulty, angrily to his guide, and said, 'You blunderwisely and well, who is felt, if not known by ness; you undertook to conduct me to the earth. the good he does, may die and rot, without re- and you have brought me into hell!" 'No, sir, ceiving a cheer as he struggles on, or a word of says the guide, 'I have made no mistake ; this is general sorrow when he passes away. Yet the really the earth, and these are men. Deviis nevsoldier, by one act, by a simple display of physic have more sense, and more of what men (vainly)

But no man that we know of has been able, Parson Wilbur says he never heard in his life and man, may win a nation's praise, and be a with pen or pencil, to group, and, in one pichero! The masses who uphold this injustice ture, paint the misery, corruption, injustice, inendanger, thereby, their rights, and in the end, humanity, irreligiousness, of wars of conquest. They are the very blackness of human iniquity. Admitting our citizen soldiery, one and all They reach, invariably, to the utmost depth of to be in feeling, as just as brave-still, war, and, human misery, and guage the farthest bounds of especially, such a war as that now waging human guilt. Never have they been begun, against Mexico, if continued, must familiarize and abandoned! Never yet did they fail to overthem, and the nation, to cruelty, tyranny, and throw the government that systematically carrievery wrong. Does liberty of speech exist ed them on! Never now, or hereafter will they where our soldiery stand? Not a paper is pub- produce any other consequences but decay, and lished in the city of Mexico without first under- degradation, and a biting and universal misery, That God sends country lawyers, and other wise

The New Orleans papers speak enthusiastieye, the ear, and the heart, may thus become so | cally of this gallant Kentuckian. He is welcomused to injustice, us to blunt that quick sense of ed every where most warmly. All parties bear right which blushes at wrong, and dreams not the fullest testimony to his bravery, warm-heartof brooking it, teaching both soldiery and people edness, devotion to his soldiers, and his noble generosity. We copy the following :

CAPT. CARSIUS M. CLAY .- Among the officers of the army, at present sojourning in our city, nevolent Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. We Virginia. N. O. National

to be, than a dove is like a hawk. His man- News, that the majority should rule. ner and appearance indicate a quiet reserve

speech, address, and resolution, "tyranny like each other in the far South in showing him this, a social or legal despotism so heartless as every attention. Nor was his reception less norance connected and linked with slavery."

All its forms is a cases and the forther we address. this, cannot and raust not be submitted to-tax warm on his native sod. He arrived here on (Cheers.) your monled Shylocks 'till they shall be driven, Wednesday. And, when known, many of our in very shame, from their heartless busi- citizens gathered round him, and gave him as hearty a welcome as men could give. We were gratified, in the momentary interview we cheer. "Is this Cassius M. Clay?" said one of national scale. What the thirst for plunder with hearty zeal-"I came only to see you."

Mr. Clay is unchanged in look, and we need hardly add, unchanged in opinion.

Mr. Clay will have a public reception at Lexington by the citizens, and, it will be hard for him, to go any where in Kentucky, where the same honors would not be showered upon him. nonstrate both in the heartiest manner.

Speaking Out.

The following verdiet was given at a coron er's inquest, held at Toronte, Canada:

"That the said W. Paris Vincent, on the 3c day of November, departed this life by delirium tremens, induced by habits of excessive drinking; and they (the Jury) consider Mr. Suther-

This is an example worth imitating. It of public opinion, to bear directly against There is danger-great danger-in our coun- crime. We never can, and never will, respect

"What Mr. Robinson Thinks." keenness which cuts "clean," and makes every matter whom he hits, and he must be an ill-natured fellow whom does not join in.

All parties know how common the practice thow he will vote?" It is generally a stale trick and pretty well understood. Politicians ple may forget them, get friends to ask them oublicly-" what they think on this measure ?" how they will vote on that ?- and they have an opportunity to flourish, and appear in the prints, and to be read of all men. Hosea satirizes this practice, as it deserves to be sutirized. J. P. Robinson enjoyed it we dare say-at least the Boston Courier (where the article appeared) says no one will be more likely to laugh over it

WHAT MR. ROBINSON THINKS. FORCE N. BRIGGS is a sensible man ; He stays to his homeand looks arter his folks e draws his furrer as straight as he can. And into nobody's tater patch pokes. But John P.

Robinson he Says he won't vote for Governor B

We can't never choose him of course—that's And go in for thunder and guns, and all that For John P.

Robinson he Says he won't vote for Governor B. He's been on all sides that give places or pelf But consistency still was a part of the plan-He's been true to one party-and that is him

Says he shall vote for General C. General Cushing he goes for the war ;

He don't vally principle more'n an old cud; hat did God make us rational creatures for, But glory, gunpowder, plunder and blood So John P. Says he shall vote for General C.

With old-fashioned idees of what's right and what sint. We kind o' thought Christ went agin war and pillage, And that eppyletts warn't the best mark of

saint: But John P. Robinson he Says this kind o' thing's an exploded idee.

And President Polk you know, he is our coun-And the angel who writes all our sins in a book Puts the debit to him to us the per contry;

And John P. Robinson he Says this is his view of the thing to a T.

Parson Wilbur he calls all these argiments lies; Says they're nothin' on airth but jest, fee faw, fum : And that all this big talk of our destinies

Is half on it ignorance, and t'other half rum. But John P. Robinson he Says it ain't no such thing; and, of course, so must we.

That the Apostles rigged out in their swaller and marched round in front of a drum and To get some on 'em office, and some on

But John P. Robinson he Says they didn't know every thing down in

Wal, it's a mercy we've got folks to tell us The rights and the wrongs of these matters,

fellers, To drive the world's teams when it gets in a slough,

Says the world'll go right, ef he hollers out

A Hign, and a good one The Shelbyville News has the following "There is quite an anti-slavery movement irginia; and connected with it is an idea as novel as it is Democratic! In Western Virginia there are, comparatively speaking, very few slaves, to the number there is in Eastern

The citizens of Western Virginia, have for years been in favor of gradual emancipation, but are out voted by those in the East. They now are advocating a law to permit counties to

The Knoxville Tribune (Tenn.,) says: THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH .- In a recent address to his constituents, Lord John Russell

lar cases of oppression, the Democracy say, in and, from what we hear, slaveholders vied with we find education discouraged, and in many viso men use this admission, &c., &c.? To this

of the counsel in the Per Patch Case now under judicial investigation to the counsel in the Per Patch Case now under Southern Slave System." had with him-his stop was brief-to see the lasays he spoke with elequence, and produced a labor-and Great Britain to her pasperism, and marked sensation. He named many incidents look after the "curse" of the South. We certucky-of the war of the Revolution. He is we advance, we do not desire to plunge deeper spoken of as the noblest-pecimen of a "fine old and deeper in misery. If free laborers in Great

"And the Old Han Spake," Reverence is due to asp. When virtuous old

men give counsel, the young should listen with heedful ear, and consider with patient deliberation. There is no mark of manhood so truly noble as that which bows before honored age. ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the patriarchs of the war with Mexico. They will be scattered as we advance further into civilization! far and near. Will men of all parties consider them? Will partizans, on all sides, pause and but we trust that the 'vise old man's counsel" will be well weighed by his countrymen.

In our leader, last week, the words " popula tion, and proposition," were used instead of the word "prepertion." The intelligent reader doubtless discovered the typographical error.

Mele-Dramatic. We gave a specimes of heroics peculiar to France a week or two since. Another has fallen under our notice so unique that we cannot with-

Wassmus was a favorite "artist" in Paris. He made the choicest articles, and was a caterer to fashion. He turned assassin. But this only deepened the sympathy of all Paris for him. and made his trial a sort of triumph. The fol-Hosea Bigelow is no fool. He writes with a lowing is an account of it. The court was crowded, and the trial watched with the same interest that a drama would be when first seen by a novice. Wassmus shot his brother-in-law with a pistol in consequence of his charging him with wilting an anonymous letter. He did s, of writing to Mr. A. or Mr. B., enquiring 'not deny the deed. He admitted it, but plead 'no premelitation"-though the proof was, that he had, some hours before the murder, prepared oubtful of their position or fearful that the peo, his pistos, and gone to the house of his brotherin-law weapon to hand.

"What is your object?" he was asked by his victim when they met.

"To demand an explanation," replied Wass mus-"you must retract your accusation and implore pardon." "You must give me further time," was the

"No," sternly said Wassmus and shot

He was arrested, and now imagine him fore a court of France pleading "no premeditation." Wassmus addresses the court frequently; he sheds tears; a profound sensation is produced. He becomes by degrees a hero. The andience greet him as such. But what was his defence? Hear him.

I then took my pistol: it was said I cocked it -- I Which round the wood a wondrous bulwark cocked it. Oh God! I was a prey to all sorts of ballucinations! I beheld nought except fire To guard its treasures from intrusive hands. and flames around me-I cried out "beg pardon | Part high above the rest aspiring grew, on your knees," and lo! the pistol went off! (sensation) Oh! I would have given the world The ramparts of this new-made hell to guard not to have taken that weapon. Heaven is my witness that I did not wish to kill him! Yes, I And oh! in what dire crowds the infernal broaden. ask pardon of my God; but it was fatalityfatality-which guided and impelled me. I descended the stair-case-I reached the court-there I wished to dash my head against the wall, and then I was arrested. (grouning) since I am not dead, I am the m unfortunate of men."

The ladies sighed, the witnesses wept; and the Jury handed in a verdict of acquittal, amid the applause of the whole assembly!

Chenp Postnge-Franking

Low rates-this is the doctrine! Low rates! No other principle will suit the American people, or secure for the department a larger reve-

The great evil is now-the franking system. People do not understand this. If they did, it For, hardly touched, the baseless phantom fled. would not stand an hour. Why should any set of men have the privilege of sending what they please, whether it be a shawl or a public document, and another be debarred by a heavy tax from communicating his dearest thoughts to loved ones away, or receiving in return, that which would bless him and make him happy .--Abolish the franking privilege, say we. Abolish it, and establish the lowest rates of post-

during the late congressional election in Tenessee. I copy from the Knoxville Standard:
"On the 17th February, 1846, there came by mail, to my office, a packet, endorsed 'public document,' franked by Wm. M. Cocke, M. C., and addressed to his wife. The weight of the package was 2 lbs. 9 szs.-1 lb. 7 ozs. of which was marked with \$7,80 postage, which amount panied it from the distributing post office,

Abringdon, Va. found to consist of a cased miniature, some five toms rise before them threatening destructioninches in length, about four in breadth, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness, enveloped in a large document by cutting the size of the bellow and lightnings flash. Urge them to adminiature out of the document, the margin to vance, and the wall of fire before them burns to surround it, and the top and bottom pages to the very heavens.

cover it. and instructions, I was fully satisfied that was correct, which amount (\$7,80) was prompt-WM. NORTON,

Postmaster, Rutledge, Tenn."

"The government some time since gave notice that, as this is the second time of removal of the public officers within three years, free passages would be provided for those officers chose to accept them, as well as free conveyance for their effects, and cases to pack them in. As may be imagined, most of the officials availed themselves of this kindness in its fullest extent, and a few sot only packed up their ago one large and weighty government packing case, while in the act of shipment, burst asunder, and its contents were found to be half a pense of case and freight to Montreal one pound nine shillings and ninepence!"-Cist's

Away down in New Orleans!

The planters in La., so far as we have met them, are more liberal in their views of slavery by free labor.

clared-"Slavery was the greatest curse ever

all its forms, is a curse; and the further we advance in civilization, the greater the curse. And so it is with Northern free labor, and English Pauperism. The pauperism of England, how-

Well-we will let the North attend to her fre Britain and the non-slaveholding States suffer, through injustice, (and this alone is the cause of whatever suffering exists) this injustice should be repaired, just as we should repair the injustice done to the blacks.

But our purpose in noticing this matter was o refer to the frank manner in which Louisiani- knowledge the system to be a dreadful wrongans referred to, and admitted, that slavery was a our country, has given his views to the public on curse-"a curse in all its forms," deepening, too, greatest evils that has ever cursed the human

New England Bail-Bonds.

There are, in the six New England Stat reflect upon them? we know not what they are, 2,420 miles miles of Rail-road finished (now) in process of construction. These roads contain an area of 61,784 square miles. They are thus set down:-Miles R. Roads. States

9,164

9.056

475

N. Hampshire,

Massachusetts,

Vermont,

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Beside the above, there are several hundred niles of railroad projected, for which charters have been obtained. The capital already invested in railroads in the New England States is supposed to amount to \$50,000,000.

The case of the Church of St. Agustine against the county of Philadelphia has at length been brought to a close, by the jury giving a verdict n favor of the Church for \$47,433,87. The damages were laid at \$83,627,75. The Judge's we give it infuriated into the hands of our in- which "Divine Providence has thrown around charge to the jury was strongly in favor of the nocent off-spring! plaintiff. On the law points he charged; 1st. That a corporation can recover against the county in a suit of this nature. The word "person" used in the act will apply to, and means a corporation. 2d, That the jury may allow interest on the claim from the time the church was destroyed in 1844.

Difficulties.

Milton tells us that he dare be known to hink the poet Spenser "a better teacher than Scotus or Aquinas;" and it is true that the posage in Hoole's version, a friend having borrowed our Fairfax. When Alcasio offered to enter the Enchanted Forest-

"To oppose
His further way a mass of flame arose: Wider each moment it expands, and higher, And seems one lofty wall or solid fire. stands.

And seemed a towering castle to the view. To guard the castellated barrier stood! ome eyed the chief with stern and withering Their weapons some with threatening gesture

Alcasto was alarmed and retired. When l'ancred undertook to enter, the same wall of

fire was there to oppose him. But he was not to be daunted by difficulties, and determined to make them give way-"If boldly I advance, the fires I see More fierce in aspect than in fact may be; But come the worst! As thus the hero spoke. A desperate leap amid the flames he took

Boldness unmatched! Yet did no heat intens As of surrounding fire, affect his sense: Nor rightly, in a space so brief, he knew If fancied were the flames he saw, or true, This is the way to meet difficulties. Plunge

into them, and they are gone. There are always lions in the way; but if you march up to them boldly, they growl and retire. " Madame," said one of the ministers of Louis XVI. to Marie Antoinette, "if the thing is only difficult, it is done; if it is impossible, it shall be done. The boasting Frenchman, without knowing it expressed a great truth. The true principle is to act as if nothing were impossible which it is Cist, of Cincinnati, speaking of the abuse of our duty to do. Where there is a will there is the franking privilege, says in his Advertiser:- a way. The great Disposer of events seconds The latest affair of the kind came to light the efforts of those who resolve to accomplish noble ends, and our duty is to

"Act, act in the living present, Heart within and God o'er head.

There is a class of men who, when any cours of conduct is proposed to them, see nothing but difficulties in the way. Though blind before, was likewise charged in the post bill that accomof vision. They are surrounded with horrors. "The packet was opened in my presence, and In whatever direction they turn, awful phanlions roar, tigers growl, jackals scream, thunders

The story in the Arabian Nights of the Princes Perizadeh and her two brothers, furnishes a the amount of postage marked apon the packet | beautiful illustration of the effects of fear upon the accomplishment of great enterprises. When Prince Bahman began to ascend the mountain All such temptations to swindling should be removed by the abolition of the franking privitree, and the wonderful gold-colored water, immediately he heard voices around him calling will do their duty, and men at home, who will tendency of avasything in the shape of extra privilege or allowances. It is taken from the British Whig, Kingston, Canada: 'stop him! catch him! kill him!" Others in tones of thunder exclaimed, "Thief! assassin! murderer!" Others ridiculed him, and said "No, no, let the pretty fellow pass! the cage and bird are kept for him!" The Prince was at last filled with terror, and turned to run down the hill, when he was instantly changed to a black stone, Prince Perviz next undertook the movables, but also their firewood. A few days exploit, and met with the same fate. The Prinperish. Before commencing the ascent, howevcord of wood, value three and sixpence, the ex- er, she took the precaution to stuff her ears with cotton, that she might not hear the sounds which had been so fatal to others. The higher she went, the greater the number of voices that attempted to intimedate her; but the cotton prevented them from penetrating her ears in such thundering tones. Every opprobrious epithet be attributed to a variety of causes; but chiefly daunted, till at last she could perceive the bird in East Tennesse, and West South Carolina, are to the fact, that the political pro slavery action its cage. The bird itself now joined in the efevery feeling, every influence, every interest, on which this ambition—on which this ambition—on which these class distinctions, and class interests, look and rely distinctions.

Cassius M. Clay.—Our desire to become acquainted with this gallant young Kentuckian beginning to think and talk of this idea "novel has never disturbed this State. The Louisiana planters, very generally, do not hesitate to accompany to the lact, that the pointed prostatory action was gratified by a short interview yesterday. Capt. Clay is no more like the man we took him sections who have done either, say with the knowledge slavery a curse, and laugh at the idea rushed on laid her hand upon the cage, exknowledge slavery a curse, and laugh at the idea rushed on laid her hand upon the cage, exthat their soil could not be profitably cultivated claimed, "Bird, I have you!" and the enterprise was achieved.* We may see in this an illustra-An instance of this is before us. The New tion of the history of every great undertaking.

for a song! The real estate brings a third of its value! Laborer and master-director fall a hopeless sacrifice; both are left without means or tools to work; and as regards these, and all similar tools to work to which the was spent in captivity.—N. O. Delta.

Thus do the Southern papers speak of the great proportion of the body of the people do receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal to work.

Thus do the Southern papers speak of the young Kentuckian. Everywhere, and among the to retire, she is overwhelmed to work.

Thus do the Southern papers speak of the young Kentuckian to work.

Thus do the Southern papers speak of the young the tools to work the young the tools to work.

Thus do the Southern papers speak of the young t

stone-to mere lifeless masses. It is only those Virginia) details are given, and the Church inwho stop their ears, and determine not to listen. that succeed. "Abstain from entering Worms," said Spalatin's messenger to Luther, as he approached the city. "Go tell your master," said the intrepid man, "that though there should be of Richmond, during the last six years, two here as many devils at Worms as there are tiles on its roof, I would enter it." This is the spirit that way of accomplishing any thing great; but the God! it is a vain hope. Nothing so quickly less fear, the less danger" is a very old adage manly and womanly hope, and leaves those who whose truth has been proved by the experience practise it with a reckless and scarred moral of every age. When satisfied that a thing nature. Can fathers remember, will mothers ought to be done,

And change misdoubt to resolution.

observing the disposition in the minds of some to consider slavery an incurable evil. They aca wrong both to master and slave-one of the race; and yet they say there is no remedy; we church—invokes all churches—to do something must submit; the subject must not be discussed; there is a wall of fire before them depended by

We have been led to make these remarks by

innumerable devils; voices are crying all around them, "Stop, fool! rascal! murderer! go back! die! perish!" It seems to us that such a course s worse than that of those who contend that slavery is a blessing. What! shall our enemy stand with his foot upon our neck, and we make no attempt to rise? Shall we, like cowards and sluggards contend that it is useless for us to make any efforts? Who that calls himself a man should not be ashamed of such degradaion? The very ground ought to shrink from permitting such cowardice to lie upon it. This conduct seems to us not only dastardly, but cruel. We not only tamely submit to the cell separating families. This is absolutely extent that is crushing us down; but to avoid a little tial to the christianizing of our colored people exertion, we throw it doubled in weight upon And the Churches in Virginia and Kentucky the shoulders of our children. Cowards that could accomplish these objects, if they were to

What should we have thought of our ancestors who delivered themselves from British tyranny, if they had acted as we propose to act

What if they had folded their hands, and said to one another, "We are oppressed by a great evil, but it is irremediable. Let us be quiet --We can do nothing. It is absurd to think of resisting England. Let us get on as well as we can and leave things as they are!" But they were not the persons for such cowardly and ignoble thoughts. They were men. They adopted the course which they considered right, reets, while they present to us "truth severe in solved that they would at least descree success. fairy fiction dressed," often give us more im- And they had infinitely greater difficulties to pressive lessons with regard to the duties of life, contend against than we have. Kentuckians! can bosom. It is not enough that we present than the professed teacher does. An incident do not disgrace your well-earned fame! Do not the boon all ought to have. We would give to in Tasso shows us in the most striking manner, lie still "till your enemy has bound you hand every people their birth-right, and, whenever how to deal with difficulties. We give the pas- and foot!" Spura from you the cowardly thought, that you cannot do what you determine to do! Never let it be said that a Kentuckian is so mean in soul as to bow down a degraded action of Pres Nivys. Horace Gazzar, that head to his enemy, and whine out in piteous eminent friend of human freedom, offered the tone, "You are my master! spurn me, kick me, address. It will be found in another column trample upon me, do what you please with me- together with part of the proceedings, which

strange timidity on all subjects likely to involve party consequences. A measure, undoubtedly good, in itself, a principle unquestionably right must be postponed, if thereby harm is to result |ed, his first effort was to make himself acquaintto political bodies, or political associations. The effect of this, is, to make our public men timeserving and slavish-and our people timid and

Mr. Clay said in his speech at Lexington: Thus the war commenced, and the President after having produced it, appealed to Congress A bill was proposed to mise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted, falsely attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic mo- the man-such as these: Immediately on his actives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a-bill, with a palpable falsehood stamped on its face. Almost idolizing truth, as I de, I never, never, could

have voted for that bill. Suppose this declaration to be true, (by way of illustration) what a sad picture does it pre sent of American Independence, and how truly does the example illustrate what we have said Not a Democrat, not a Whig, (with two exceptions) opposed this falsehood! And why? Fear, a mean and unmanly fear-of the loss of party influence, was the sole cause of it!

We have seen-we think it was in the life o Hon. Henry Addington-an anecdote of Burke, of which we are reminded by our subject. It was in 1791, and just after his breach with Fox, that he was urging upon some friends the danger from the contagion of French principles. "Never fear Mr. Burke," said Pitt; "depend on it we shall go on as we are till the day of judgment." "Very likely," replied Mr. Burke, "it is the day of no judgment I am afraid of." And that day, when a party fiat has been issued, has arrived for our country! How else can we account for the facts stated? How else would Statesmen dare stand up, and vote for a false hood upon any ground?

People who land themselves, exclusively, to party-who go for their party first, and lastundesignedly, but effectually, tempt their leaders into a course of trickery and deceit, and invariably follow it themselves. They must learn to pronounce judgment. They must make statesmen feel that it will be pronounced truly and fearlessly. If they will do this, we shall

President's Message.

The three Dailies of our city-Courier, Demo crat, and Journal-have accomplished a won derful feat, by their enterprise, in giving to the Western public, the President's message the second day after it was delivered. Whenever Journals manifest this spirit, the public will not fail to support them with a kindred spirit .-We are sure they merit it. We issue, not to be a week behind, the Message in an Extra from the Courier, whose proprietor, all admit, has the tact and energy to get news, and give events, far or near, as rapidly as any man can. He has not his superior, in this respect, any

Church Action.

We notice everywhere, over the South, action struction of our colored people.

The Quarterly Review, edited by H. B. Bas- Revolution. Italy wants no such experience COMPL. L. D. and published by JOHN EARLY for the The reformers repel every thing which looks Methodist E. Church, South, for July has an like violence. And to ensure a peace reform article on the Religious Instruction of Negroes, they propose a League or Confederation among written by our old friend the Rev. Mr. Wimper- the Italian States as the first step. This se-MAN of South Carolina. It details what Metho- cured, the next step will be, to make the dists have done, and are doing, in that Italian part, wiser and happier than the Aus-Orleans National asserts, that Jacob Barker de- Most men listen to their fears, and are turned to State. The degradation of the neglected trian. When this is done, and as it is done, it plantation negro is faithfully depicted, the su- will not only weaken the Austrian power, but periority of House and Town servants freely strengthen the Italian, and render it impossible admitted; and, also, the humanizing influence for Austria to do any harm. The Marquis

which instruction produces. ple. In the minutes of the Dover Baptist As- lers. No republic is proposed. No attack upon

voked to act upon them. That body declares "The greatest barrier to their salvation is their exposure to the trangression of the seventi. commandment. Of three hundred and seven-teen exclusions from the first African Church

Talk of the spread of religious knowledge commands success. There are difficulties in the where such licentiousness prevails! Men way of accomplishing any time great, "The saps all virtue as this vice. It consumes every love their offspring when thus debased? Can, or will they, love their God while thus hope-"Steel thy fearful thoughts, lessly sunk in a brutalizing pollution? W. must strike at the root of this evil, else will churches and masters fail to meet the fearful responsibility which rests upon them.

The Dover Association while, pointing to the fact, that churches educate and send out missionaries to the heathen, invokes the towards the improvement of the colored race and recommends-

1st. That Pious families should keep up more. ing and evening worship, and require their ser, vanta to attend

2nd. That public preaching should be more adapted to them.

3d. That catechisms should be used in family lies and the House of God. 4th. That the marriage tie should be enforced

We hope our friends in Lower Virginia will consider the necessity, in this connexion, of ontaining the passage of laws which shall legalize the marriage of slaves, and bar masters from we are, we fear to kill the wolf that we "hold set about it. Will the good and pious meditate by the ears," and when it has grown to be a upon our suggestion? Will they, in the spirit monster, and our own strength is exhausted, of our common master, meet the responsibility

> a at work in the cause of Emancipation, if pursible, more heartily than ever. The Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Dal.

Delaware.

Our friend James B. Brook, of Wilmington,

aware, under his agency, have commenced a semi-monthly paper. The first number reached us this week. It is full of the right material and the right spirit. DELAWARE will be Italy. Every struggle in behalf of human liberts

wakes up the warmest enthusiasm in the Amerithey make an effort to gain it, they are sure to receive our heartiest sympathy. New York han just responded to the liberal

are every way worthy the occasion and t country Of the character of Pius, all accounts agree There is, evidently, all over the country, a He is an honest man. He means honestly to dehis duty. A few anecdotes will illustrate his spirit-anecdotes related by a leading Protestant paper-the Journal of Commerce. When elected with the grevances of the people. For this purpose he caused a letter-box to be put up on the outside of the palace, in which people were invited to deposit letters for him. The key, he kept, and went himself for the letters. The night of his election he wrote to his two brothers, informing them of his election, but requesting them not to come to Rome, and not to expect any office. There are other incidents of less importance, but yet showing the character of cession, he sold off a part of the carriages, horses, &c., of the establishment, and so reduced the expense and pomp of the office. He found that the table of the palace was furnished with seven successive courses or dishes, and directed the royal cooks thereafter to prepare only three, as that was the number to which he had been ac-

> customed, &c., &c. From all the facts which have been published Pics Ninth is evidently the man to give nationality to Italy, and secure for her a safe constitutional government-and these questions arise, independent of all considerations relating to the Pope, or his religion-

What do the Reformers of Italy propose In what way do they design and desire to acomplish their reforms?

The Marquis Mussimo D'Azeglio has published a pamphlet which answers these questions plainly and freely. Nor is this a slight matter. No man stands higher in Italy, or is better known in Europe, and his endorsement of the character of Pius, and the reforms proposed, will have great weight with the intelligent every where. He had the courage to tell Gregory, just before he died, that the papal throne was tottering under his feet, and now, one year from that date, he announces, that Europe has not a firmer basis of power than that occupied by Pius. Italy sccording to his belief, is free from the craft of Louis Phillippe, and the less fatal bayonets of

The Marquis shows that the Reformers are contending for the plainest rights, and by the most honest means. They demand that every interest shall be cared for, and every class educated and protected. They make no onslaught upon vested interests, nor do they urge any change, except such as the necessity of the case calls for. What Italy may be hereafter, the Marquis does not stop to enquire : but taking for granted, if they begin well, that all will end well, he and the leading reformers, are most anxious to put the people in a condition where, in time to come, they may be fully prepared to obtain, and sustain, every right necessary to a free people. The first step, then, is one of amelioration. More he feels cannot be done now More the people at home are not prepared formore the governments without would not tolerate. While contending for social and governmental reform-the remedy of civil abuses-the correcttion of legal errors—the spread of educationinternal improvement, &c., neither Louis Phillippe, nor Austria, can lift a hand; and free from this outward pressure, the popular forces can move on unitedly, and safely-doing that which must result eventually, in the independence of Italy as a nation.

The Reformers of Italy substitute entirely appeals to reason for appeals to force. The Mar quis dwells on the bloody terrors of the French urges, therefore, a government among the But in all the reports we have read, one fact Italian Princes, so wise and paternal, as to check stares us in the face-the bold and open licen- the impatience of the people, and force them by tiousness which prevails among the colored peo- a spirit of kindness to co-operate with their rusociation (which includes the Churches of Rich- Princely Power approved. On the contrary, mond, Williamsburg, and James city in Lower that is to be sustained, until by "religious re-